

[APRIL 22. 1865

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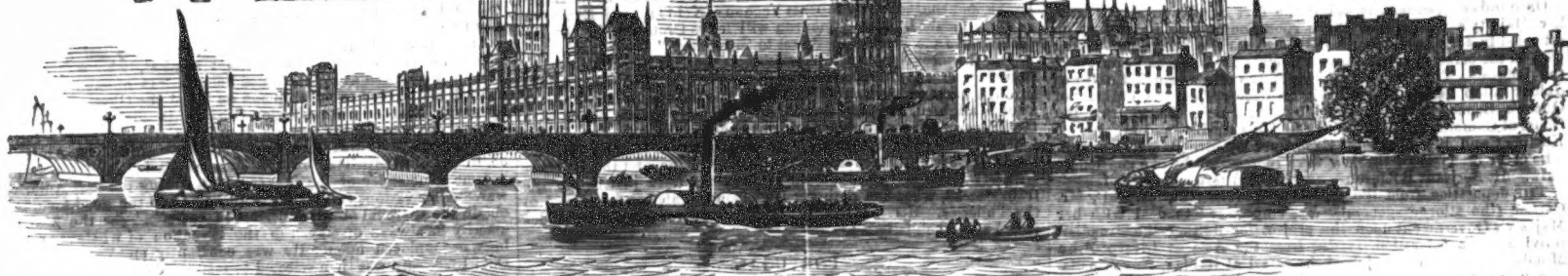
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London: Printed and published by JOHN DICKS, at the "Globe"  
No. 215, Strand.—Saturday, April 22, 1865.

# PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 98.—VOL. II. NEW SERIES.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1865.

ONE PENNY.



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF "THE VOLCANO OF ITALY," AT THE BRITANNIA. (See page 727)



## Notes of the Week.

On Saturday, preparatory to the giving up the whole of the property that belonged to the prisoners convicted of the great City burglaries. Inspector Potter, of the G division, went to the residence of Brewerton, 112, Whitechapel-road, and again searched the place. Inspector Potter took down the whole of the pictures, and, having examined them closely, found that the back of one of them appeared to have been recently touched. Examining it very closely, he found a piece of paper gummed on to it, and on pulling it off he found that it contained no less than eight brilliant, of the value of about £100, as well as the gold work of a pin. The whole of this property belongs to Mr. Walker, and makes about £2,000 worth of property that has been recovered.

On Sunday afternoon, it being the first Sunday in Easter term, her Majesty's judges and the corporation of the City of London attended in state at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the purpose of taking part in the ceremony well known in civil language as "churning the judges." The high dignitaries of the law assembled at three o'clock in the hall of Serjeants-in, Chancery-lane. The Court of Queen's Bench was represented by Mr. Justice Blackburn; the Court of Common Pleas by Lord Chief Justice Erie and Mr. Justice Keating; and the Court of Exchequer by Mr. Baron Channell. The other branches of the law were represented by one gentleman only—Mr. Serjeant Robinson—who has just assumed the coil.

The deputation from the Canadian Government, Mr. Galt, Mr. Cartier (the attorney-general), &c., empowered to deal with her Majesty's Government upon the project for uniting the Canadian provinces in a federation, landed from the Asia at Liverpool on Monday morning, having joined the vessel at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

A PAINFUL sensation was caused in the neighbourhood of Mosely on Saturday by the report that Mr. Samuel Daniell, residing in Brighton-road, had been burnt to death in his own room on the previous night. The report was unfortunately too true. The deceased, who was a member of the well-known firm of accountants, Messrs. Kettle, Daniell, and Carter, Waterloo-street, had partly retired from business, and had been in good health for the last few years, with the exception of occasional epileptic fits. On the previous Friday evening he retired to his room to do some writing, or some other private business, and in half an hour afterwards a member of his family found him lying on the fire-place dead, his right arm burnt off, and his face, which lay near the grate, horribly charred. It is supposed he had been seized with a fit while sitting at the fire, and fallen forward against the grate; and, no one hearing the noise, the work of death was accomplished before assistance could be rendered. Death must have been instantaneous, as the proximity of the mouth of deceased to the fire would at once suspend respiration. The deceased was well known in Burleigham, and his loss will be regretted by a wide circle of friends, a regret greatly deepened by the tragic character of his death.

On Monday, Mr. W. J. Payne, the deputy-cornor of the City and Southwark, held an inquest at the Vestry-room in Horselydown on the body of John West, late a labourer at Fenning's-wharf, who came by his death in a terrible manner. Daniel Cummings stated that he was employed at Fenning's-wharf, and that on the previous Friday deceased came to him and asked if a "drop" could be got out of some casks which they both supposed contained brandy or wine. They both had a "suck at the monkey," as it was called, and while the brandy was somewhat burnt in the inside by what he took, the other man died in a few hours. Mr. Arkless, the Custom House surgeon, said the spirit in the cask sucked by deceased was pure brandy spirit, and was, in fact, "liquid fire." It was shown by the evidence of Mr. Lacey, a surgeon, that death was caused by the poison arising after taking an acid poison, and a verdict to this effect was returned.

A SOLDIER'S PRY SENTENCE TO TRANSPORTATION.—On Thursday a noble specimen of the Highland deer was landed on Greenock-quay from the Dublin steamer. Much interest was centred around the deer in which the animal was confined, and from the fact of a tall Highland soldier, dressed in "belled plaid, phibeg," &c., mounting guard over the animal, inquiry soon began to be made as to the previous history of the deer. It appears that Captain Macdonald, of Seaforth, Ross-shire, made a present of the animal to his brother officers and privates of the 78th Highlanders about three years ago, when it was very young, and since that time it has been stationed with the regiment at Dover, and lately at Barkus Barracks, Dublin, where the regiment is at present stationed, becoming a universal favourite with every one connected with the corps. The animal was so trained as to be able to provide the band of the regiment when out on parade, and of course it received very special attention from visitors from the stately appearance it presented. Unfortunately, however, for its reputation, as it grew in size and strength it began to form very bad habits, usually asserting its force and skill by rushing headlong at the object of its regard, its lowering antlers giving it a means of offence which eventually made the hitherto universal favourite to be regarded with fear by many of his best friends. At last its conduct became unendurable, and a "council of war" was called to decide upon what should be the fate of the ruminant. The officers of the 78th resolved to offer the deer to his Grace the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who was pleased to accept it, and desired that the animal might be forwarded to his Grace's estate.—*Glasgow Herald.*

TERMINAL FIGHT WITH A PANTHER.—We had a little excitement here (Barnsley) the other morning. The 10th Regiment was out for instruction in platoon duties to the ground in front of the Rev. Mr. English's house. The sentries were just posted when we heard two shots fired behind Mr. English's house, and were told by some sentries that there was a big tiger there. We got guns, and on going back to Mr. English's house found that a large panther had taken up his quarters inside the house. Mr. English, his wife, and four children were obliged to lock themselves up in a room. By this time a lot of the K. D. G.'s officers came up armed with carbines and breech-loaders. Several holes were made in the roof of the house in different parts, and at last the brute was seen under a small table. On overturning the table with a long pole out he boiled, smash through a window. Several of the K. D. G.'s fired at him, but probably in their excitement none of them hit him. He then boiled into the house again, into the drawing-room. A spy of the 32nd walked into the room with a spear, and was at once attacked; the brute tearing a large piece out of his arm, the man, however, succeeded at last in turning it out, when it charged out and caught an unfortunate native, knocking him down and holding him over the edge of a small artificial tank. Colonel Macdonald then fired at him, and hit the brute behind the shoulder, which made it drop the man and charge Lieutenant Hatfield, of the K. D. G.'s, who gave it both barrels in the head and rolled it over. As it was sprawling about in its agony, he walked up to it with his rifle clubbed, and, as this was very dangerous, Colonel Macdonald took one more shot and finished the animal. The brute has wounded the following:—Major Alexander, of the K. D. G.'s; also a ghoswallah of Major A.'s, who has since died; a private of the K. D. G.'s; one spy of the 32nd Regiment, and the camp follower over whom the brute was when Colonel Macdonald fired. This man has his stomach and belly ripped open. The animal has been very bold, and has done a deal of damage in the cantonment, and every one is thankful that it has at last been killed.—*Bangalore Herald.*

SEWING! EMBROIDERY! FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERING MACHINES For every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whig and Mann, 148, Holborn Bars, London. Manufacture, Ipswich.—*Advertisement.*

## Foreign News.

## FRANCE.

The *Vigie de Cherbourg* says:—"Our harbour will this summer present an important aspect, since the creation of a second iron-clad squadron, to be entitled the Channel Squadron, has been finally determined upon. It will consist of the iron-clad frigates *Francoeur*, whose armament is being pressed forward as fast as possible, of the *Magenta*, the *Heroine*, and the *Genoises*, which latter will be launched on the 23rd inst. Two foreign squadrons will pay us a visit: an English squadron, which will anchor in the roads towards the end of July or beginning of August; and a Russian, consisting of the iron-clad frigates *Sobotopol* and *Petrovsk*, the iron-clad corvette *Smorch*, constructed upon the plan of the Danish *Rolle-Kraka*, and the turreted gunboats *Vechoun*, *Koldoun*, and *Edinogor*, recently finished. This squadron will leave Cronstadt in the beginning of June, proceeding direct to Cherbourg."

The Emperor Napoleon was waiting at the Northern Railway, on Saturday, to meet the Emperor of Russia when the latter passed through Paris on his way to Nice. On the train stopping, the Czar at once alighted, and after having affectionately shaken hands with the Emperor, presented his two sons who accompany him in his journey. The two Emperors conversed for about ten minutes, and then the Czar again got into the railway carriage, and the Emperor with him, their majesties remaining together until just before the train started, when the Emperor Napoleon alighted and returned to the Tuilleries. His Majesty of Russia appeared exceedingly dejected and much fatigued.

## PORTUGAL.

The Earl of Selton, charged with the investiture of the King of Portugal with the Order of the Garter, has arrived at Lisbon with the British squadron. All well.

During the voyage the *Achilles* behaved well, but the Royal Sovereign rolled heavily.

## BELGIUM.

The *Nord* of the 23rd says:—"The manifestation in honour of the victory of the Federals took place yesterday evening. At eight o'clock a torch-light procession was formed in the Grand Place to accompany the deputation entrusted with the delivery of an address to the United States minister in the Rue de la Loi. A band of music, advancing at quick step and playing, led the way, preceded by a flag with the national colours, and the stars and stripes of the American republic, and passed through the Rue de la Madeleine and Montagne de la Cour, followed by a large crowd. The deputation was received with much affability by M. Sanford, the United States minister. M. Piar, the barrister, read the address of the meeting. The minister of the United States replied with much feeling. After conversing for several minutes with the members of the deputation, M. Sanford, summoned by the shouts of the crowd, appeared on the balcony of his residence, and was loudly cheered by the spectators assembled in the Rue de la Loi."

## DENMARK.

A Copenhagen letter of the 20th has the following:—"The persons assembled at the railway station, outside the western gate of Copenhagen, on the evening of April 18, were witnesses of a scene of deep and painful interest. Telegrams had been received from Nice stating that the Grand Duke Nicholas, betrothed to the Princess Dagmar, was in a hopeless state (though a somewhat more favourable telegram has since arrived), and that he had expressed a wish to see the princess before his death. The Queen, the Crown Prince, and Princess Dagmar, on the receipt of this sad intelligence, at once determined to start for Nice. The King, taking with him his two younger children, Princeess Thyra, an intelligent and well-educated little girl, in her twelfth year, who speaks English fluently, and Prince Waldemar, a fine spirited boy, who is some years younger, determined upon accompanying them as far as Korsor, the port from which they were to embark for Lubeck. A number of persons were assembled at the railway station to witness the sad and unusual spectacle, and to testify by their presence that respectful sympathy which, though powerless to prevent, must always soothe and soften the sorrows to which humanity is heir. There was something singularly sad and touching in the occasion by which they were called together."

## SHOCKING BARBARITIES IN TUNIS.

The *Levant Herald* of the 12th prints a letter from Tunis, containing the following shocking details:—"In my last I briefly mentioned the barbarous flogging, or rather 'stoking,' of the Arab prisoners sent in as rebels a couple of days before from the camps. In the hurry of catching the steamer I had barely time to report the punishment, and to say that it had produced a very bad general effect. It had begun the day before the arrival of Prince Arthur, and, in compliance to him, the barbarous operation was suspended during his brief stay, to be resumed as soon as the Enechantress left with greater vigour and cruelty than ever. One of the victims was Sheikh Hadji Moubarik, a man of great influence amongst the Arabs, and who more than any one else contributed to the cessation of the late revolt. This unhappy man, though sixty-seven years of age, was ordered by the Bey to receive two thousand blows, and of these every one was inflicted. I witnessed the first part of this punishment, but was unable to see it out, the cruelty was so revolting. The wretched prisoner was thrown on his face on a piece of matting, with his feet tied together, and his head and shoulders held down by a soldier. The blows were laid on across the hips and small of the back with a thick aspen stick, as heavily as a strong man could deliver them, and as one tired another took his place, whilst a third counted the blows, and shouted 'Strike harder, strike harder.' When the victim had received 500 blows, he called out imploring them to kill him right off; but the only result was that the stick was wielded with more brutal vigour than before. The whole 2,000 blows were inflicted, and at their conclusion the victim was taken up—dead. Seven other sheikhs received each 1,500 blows; of these also two died under the infliction, and the other five within half an hour afterwards. Of those who received 500 blows, I am told five died after being thrown into prison. Nearly the whole of these victims were old men, many of them above seventy years of age. I hear it reckoned that no fewer than 182,500 blows have been given to this one batch of prisoners, and at the camps I am assured punishment of similar barbarity is dealt out daily. For the honour of humanity, it is to be regretted that none of the consuls have interfered to prevent this brutal cruelty. Here was a matter in which all might have joined in a remonstrance which the Bey would not have dared to disregard, and yet thus far not one of the whole body has uttered a word of protest against brutality which one might suppose to be impossible within the range of English or French influence in the nineteenth century. Amongst the Arabs themselves, it is said that the not has decided them to emigrate wholesale to Algeria, where the French offer them free settlements and many other tempting advantages. Under French authority they will at least be secure against cruelty which makes the blood curdle, and which is a disgrace even to this semi-barbarous despotism of Tunis."

PARKES AND GORTON'S PATENT WRITING CASE for 2s. (see free by post for every-night message, stand with Writing-paper, Ballpoint, Penholder, and Pen, Binding-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for the utility, durability, and cheapness. 300,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORTON, 35, Oxford-street, London.—*Advertisement.*

## General News.

A LETTER from Naples says:—"The suppression of convents continues without intermission, and the monks expelled are sent to other houses of the same order. The people are well pleased to see these specious edifices appropriated to purposes of more immediate usefulness. The buildings of two recently suppressed have been converted into an Institute artistico, a kind of reformatory or school for the education of youthful criminals and vagrants, who are very numerous here."

"A REPORT is current," says a Berlin letter, "that the Prince Royal of Hanover, who will enter on his twenty-first year in September next, is to marry his cousin. It is said that this alliance will be finally concluded during the Queen's visit to Germany in August next."

ADMIRAL SIR JAMES STIRLING died on Saturday last at his seat near Guildford, Surrey. The gallant admiral, who was born in 1791, was educated at Westminster School. He entered the navy in 1808, and served as midshipman on board the *Glory*, flag-ship of his uncle, Rear-Admiral Charles Stirling, in Sir Robert Calder's action. He was also present, on board the *Diadem*, at the fall of Monte Video. He was for a time flag-lieutenant in the *Arethusa*, 38, to Admiral Stirling, on the Jamaica station, and afterwards became commander of the *Brazen*, sloop, during the last American war. After various employments afloat he had the good fortune to obtain the approval of his superiors in command for the zeal and alacrity he always displayed in the execution of whatever service he was employed upon. He was constantly employed afloat till Oct., 1828. He was then selected to take the command of an expedition intended to form a colony in Western Australia, of which colony he became governor and commander-in-chief. For his eminent civil services in that colony he was made a knight bachelor in 1833. On his departure, in 1839, the colonists presented him with an address expressive of their gratitude for the able manner in which he had promoted their general welfare and that of the colony during the time he had held the office of governor. In Oct., 1840, Sir James Stirling was appointed to command the *Indus*, 78, until paid off in the summer of 1844. In April, 1847, Sir James again proceeded to the Mediterranean in command of the *Howe*, 120, in which ship he conveyed her Majesty Queen Adelaide, and her sister, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, on the Dowager Queen's last visit to Madeira. For a few months in 1852 the late Sir James was one of the junior lords of the Admiralty. Subsequently, in January, 1854, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the East India station, which command he resigned in 1856, from ill health. He was a Knight Commander of the Redeemer of Greece. His commissions bore date as follows:—Lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1809; commander, June 19, 1812; captain, Dec. 7, 1818; rear-admiral, July 8, 1851; vice-admiral, Aug. 27, 1857; and admiral, Nov. 22, 1862.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of master of arts on the Rev. Ebenezer Hewlett, rector of St. Paul's Church, Manchester. Mr. Hewlett was educated at King's College, London, and was ordained by Dr. Blomfield, the late Bishop of London, in 1852. He was for some time curate of St. John's Church, Bethnal-green.

THE rectory of Silchester, near Basingstoke, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. John Coles, M.A., formerly of University College, Oxford. The benefice, which is worth £480 a year, is in the gift of the Duke of Wellington.

THE Earl of Clarendon has conferred the vicarage of Wootton Bassett, in the county of Wilts, and diocese of Salisbury, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Hyde Ripley, and worth £461 per annum and residence, on the Rev. John Wicks, clerk, L.L.B., incumbent of Barrow Gurney, Somerset.

THE valuable living of West Allington, with South Heston, Marlborough, and South Milton chapels annexed, in the county of Devon, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Douglas Macdonald, has been conferred by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, in whose patronage it is, on the Rev. Alfred Earl, clerk, M.A., rector of Monkton Farleigh, Wilts. The value of the living is £888 per annum, with a parsonage house.

SEVERAL of the Paris journals state that the Emperor Napoleon certainly intends to take the thermal waters of Hammam-Meskoutine during his visit to Algeria. The following are some details of the properties of those baths:—"They are situated about six miles from the town of Constantine, and have been long famed for their curative qualities. In 1846 buildings were erected there for soldiers at the expense of the Government. The waters, of an essential sulphurous character, are highly efficacious in a great number of complaints, and, even in the absence of any disorder, give health, strength, and lightness of spirits. The Arab name signifies baths for the poor. The country around is highly cultivated, and has some charming scenery."

THE total length of Atlantic cable made up to close of work on Friday night was 1,993 nautical miles, and of this quantity 1,400 have been shipped on board the hulks *Amethyst* and *Iris* for coiling on board the Great Eastern at Sheerness. The Telegraph Construction Company have announced that the Great Eastern steamship is now open to the inspection of visitors.—*Railway News.*

WE regret to learn that on Monday last her Grace the Duchess of Buccleuch met with an accident of a somewhat serious nature. Her grace was visiting the chapel within the grounds at Dalkeith Palace for the purpose of seeing the Easter decorations, when, on turning round, one of her feet slipped, causing her to fall on the corner of a pew with such force as to fracture one of her ribs. Dr. Graham, of Dalkeith, the medical attendant of the establishment, was immediately called to her aid; and information was also forwarded to Dr. McLaren, Leamwade, the medical attendant of the family. Both gentlemen were speedily in attendance, and we are glad at now being able to state that her grace is rapidly recovering. The Duke of Buccleuch was at the time of the accident at Bowhill, and was immediately summoned to Dalkeith.—*Edinburgh Courier.*

THE FRITCHARD CASE.—The *Glasgow Herald* says:—"The prisoner retains the same amount of self-possession that he has exhibited since the night of his apprehension. It may be mentioned that on that occasion, after having been conveyed from the railway station to Mrs. Superintendent McCall's apartment, the doctor previous to retiring to rest, and before the room was vacated by the officers, engaged in prayer. His subsequent behaviour, we have reason to believe, has been of the calmest possible description. A day or so after his incarceration in the North Prison he seemed to feel a little annoyed that he could not be favoured with a supply of pomatum for the trimming of his beard and hair. The prison regimen has not at all suited his taste, but he does not seem to have lost flesh, and his pale appearance may be ascribed to the confinement, which in the case of a person occupying the position he does, and taking much exercise, must in a very short time produce some palpable effect. In fact, so far as we learn, Dr. Fritchard has some palatable matters very coolly. It is said that on the day when his wife died the prisoner talked in a sort of off-hand way to persons whom he met regarding that melancholy event. We are told that to a lady whom he met on the street shortly after Mrs. Fritchard died, he remarked 'that his beloved wife was gone; that her death had resulted from an attack of typhoid fever; that he had called in three doctors to visit her on the day prior to her death; but that it had been of no use.' 'Too many cooks,' he added, 'spoil the broth.' In point of fact, only one doctor, viz., Dr. Paterson, saw Mrs. Fritchard on the day prior to her death."

## THE SURRENDER OF GENERAL AND HIS ARMY.

GENERAL LEE has surrendered the army of Northern Virginia to the army of the United States. The following is the correspondence of two generals settling the terms.

Secretary Stanton has ordered a salute of 200 guns from every arsenal, fort, and military headquarters in celebration of the event.

## OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

## "GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE."

"General.—The result of the last week must convince you of the futility of further resistance on the part of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of the blood by asking of you the surrender of the Confederate States' army known as the army of Northern Virginia. Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States."

## "GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT."

"General.—I have received your note of this date, entirely of the opinion you express of the hopeless resistance on the part of the army of Northern Virginia to your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, before considering your proposition, ask the terms of condition of its surrender. R. E. L."

"To Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, Commanding the Armies of the United States."

## "GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE."

"General.—Your note of last evening, in reply to date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the army of Northern Virginia, is just received. In saying that, peace being my first desire, there is but that I must insist upon, viz., that the men surrendering be taken up arms against the Government States until properly exchanged. I will meet you officers to meet any officers you may name, for the any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging the terms on which the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia will be received."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States."

"General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States' Armies."

## "GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT."

"General.—I received at a late hour your note in answer to mine of yesterday. I did not intend to render of the army of Northern Virginia, but to answer your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the army to call for the surrender; but, as the result should be the sole object of all, I desire to know what would tend to that; and I cannot, therefore, view to surrender the army of Northern Virginia, your proposition may affect the Confederate States' command, and lead to the restoration of peace, I should meet you at ten a.m. to-morrow on the old stage road between the picket line of the two armies."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"R. E. LEE, General Confederate States' Armies."

## "GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE."

"General.—Your note of yesterday is received. authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting ten a.m. to-day could lead to no good. I will, in general, that I am really anxious for peace with your whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms peace can be had are well understood. By the South their army they will hasten that most desirable end of human lives and hundreds of millions of property destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States."

## "GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT."

"General.—I received your note of this morning line, whether I had come to meet you, and some what terms were embraced in your proposition of reference to the surrender of this army. I now review, in accordance with the offer contained in your day for that purpose."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"R. E. LEE, General Confederate States' Armies."

## "GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE."

"General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States' Armies.—Your note of this day is but this moment, 11.50 in consequence of my having passed from the Lynchburg-road, to the Farmville and Lynchburg-railway, this morning about four miles off Water's Church, forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you to me on the road where you wish the interview to meet me."

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant."

"U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States."

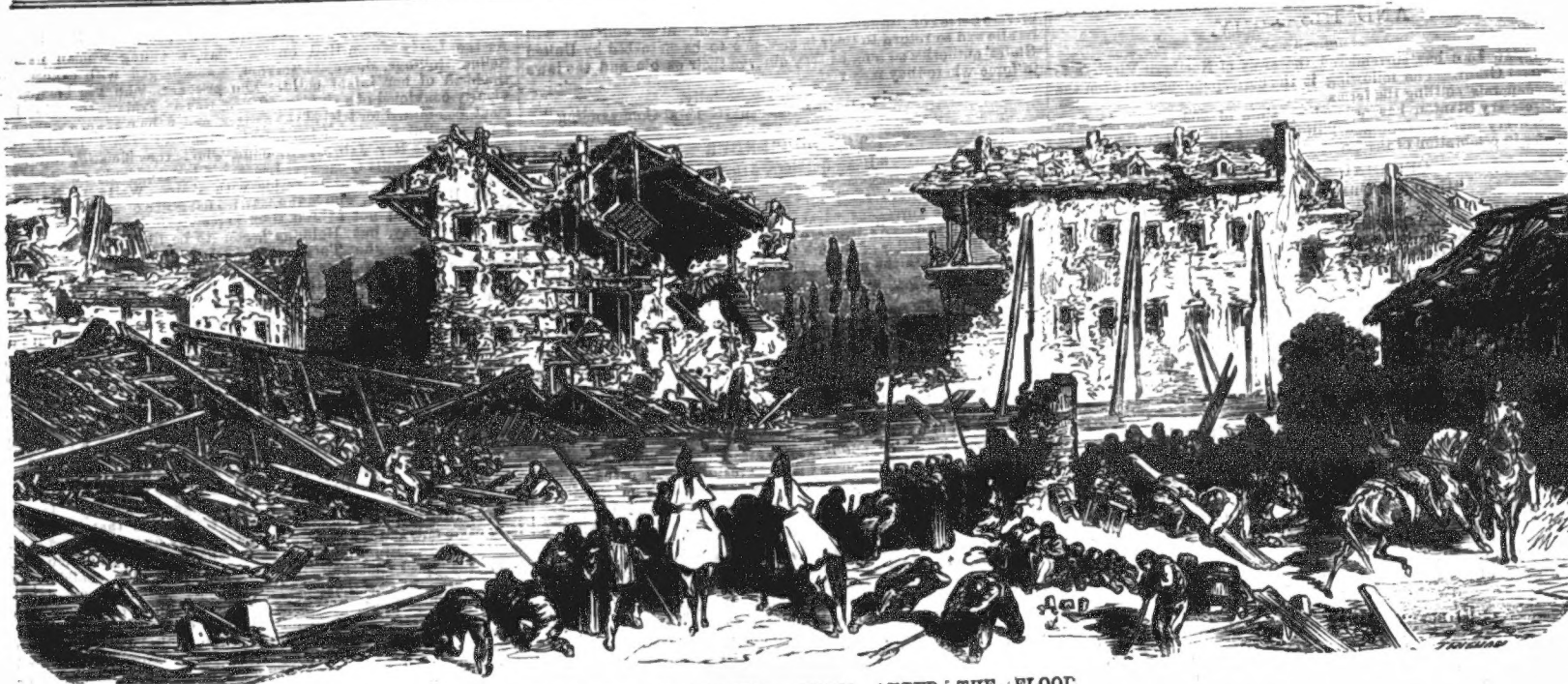
## THE TERMS.

"Apponattox Court House. General R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States' Armies.—In accordance with the substance of my letter to you, I propose to receive the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia on the following terms:—Together with officers and men, to be made in duplicate one copy to an officer designated by me, the other to be such officers as you may designate, the officers individual paroles not to take arms against the United States until properly exchanged, and each company commander to sign a like parole for the men of his company. The arms, artillery, and public property to be stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by









FLOODS IN WALLACHIA.—RUINS AFTER THE FLOOD

## THE INUNDATIONS IN WALLACHIA.

The following particulars have been received from Bucharest, of the terrible inundations which have overwhelmed the capital and country, as destructive as that which destroyed Pesth some years back. Picture to yourself a large town, of which the greater number of habitations are but one storey high, invaded by a mass of water generated by three days and nights' heavy and incessant rain, carrying down the mud of the mountains with it. The poor of Bucharest were for many days without a roof. The Government, as was its duty, did what was possible, and several officers and soldiers lost their lives in striving to save villages and their indispensable stores. The plain of Wallachia is all humus, as you are aware—not a stone to be seen. The houses are of brick, or wood, or mud, so you may conceive what ravages a torrent works. We herewith give two sketches of this terrible calamity.

The prince appointed a commission, and summoned Mr. Barkley, the chief engineer of the commission of the Danube, to give his advice. A French engineer, M. Bonnet, was also on the spot. The first thing done was to order all the mills on the river of the capital—the Dumbovitz—to be destroyed, or rather not to be rebuilt, for the foundation had pretty well demolished them. The next care was to restore the bridges which had been swept away, and have

them replaced by structures capable of defying the torrents on similar occasions. The Government had contracted with Messrs. Barkley and Stamford to erect and furnish materials for eighteen iron bridges. Two are large ones, over the Olta at Slatina, and one over the Sabar, between Bucharest and Giurgievo. Three bridges are, it seems, on the plan tried and approved of in India, of which the torrential rivers bear considerable resemblance to those which run from the Carpathians to the Danube.

## PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

THE House of Commons re-assembled on Monday for the first time after the Easter recess, and the following new members took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. G. Young, Solicitor-General for Scotland, on his election for the Wigton burghs; Mr. T. Bayley Potter, for Rochdale, in the room of the late Mr. Cobden; the Hon. Percy Herbert, for Shropshire; and Mr. W. P. Adam, on his re-election for Okehamptonshire, as Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Warner inquired what was the present state of the negotiations with regard to the British captives in Abyssinia; whether the Government had any reason to expect a successful issue to the mission of M. Rassam, and what steps they would be prepared to take in the event of their not soon receiving favourable accounts on the subject. Mr. Layard, whilst deprecating, for obvious reasons, the discussion of this ques-

tion either in parliament or the press, said that every means were being taken by the Government to obtain the release of the prisoners, and he had lately heard, upon very good authority, that Captain Cameron and the missionaries, although still in confinement, were in good health. Letters recently received also led him to entertain the hope that through the efforts of M. Rassam something would be done to secure their release. The Attorney-General stated, in reply to Mr. Murray, that he could not undertake to introduce in the present session a Bill relating to the bankruptcy law. The recommendations of the committee, however, would, without loss of time, receive the best consideration, with the view of bringing in a measure as speedily as possible. The house having gone into committee of supply, a vote of £212,800 was moved for the administration of the army, which gave rise to a lengthened discussion on the report of the War office committee and the recent changes effected in the subordinate situations in that department.

The breakdown of the South had been so thoroughly discounted in Liverpool, that the news of Lee's surrender was received with extraordinary calmness by both Northern and Southern sympathizers, and caused less discussion than many previous arrivals from the States—the general feeling being one of relief and thankfulness that the "cruel war" was at last fairly over.

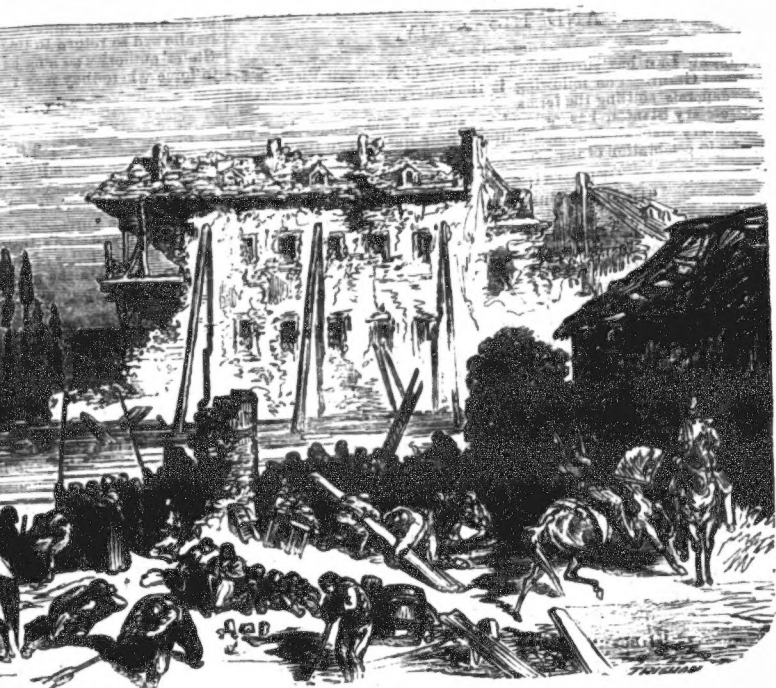


THE FLOODS IN WALLACHIA.—SCENE ON THE HOUSE-TOPS.

## THE MUSIC LESSON.

ABOVE we give a humorous engraving of a man is called his "Music Lesson." Of this picture not a description is necessary, for he too well tells his own doubtless even the drummer many a time beating Master Jacko is himself doing the same with a very much upside down is not the least humorous part of





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A.—SCENE ON THE HOUSE-TOPS.



THE MUSIC LESSON.

#### THE MUSIC LESSON.

ABOVE we give a humorous engraving of a monkey at what is called his "Music Lesson." Of this picture not the slightest description is necessary, for he too well tells his own tale. He has doubtless seen the drummer many a time beating time, and now Master Jacko is himself doing the same with a vengeance. The music upside down is not the least humorous part of the picture.

#### ULYSSES DERIDING POLYPHEMUS.

Wn this week present our readers with another engraving from one of Turner's great works. "Ulysses Deriding Polyphemus" was painted in 1829. The picture speaks for itself. It dazzles the eye at once. The gorgeous galley, the flocking syrens, the caverned rocks, the purple mountains, the blessed sun raining gold and gems around, the paces of the dark blue waters, the impotent rage of the

bailed bankrupt giant yonder on the steep, the sparring howl seems to shake the sails of the story plainly and distinctly. We have only one ing this picture, and that is, we cannot render the so gorgeously painted by the great English master.

EMIGRATION from Ireland has within the last portended an unwonted intensity.



VICTORIA.—"The Demon of Darkness; or, the Fatal Secret," is the title of the latest novel by the author of "The Fatal Secret." The following is the plot:—Ernest Arnheim (Mr. Chamberlain), a young man of great talents and high position, has at the opening of the piece



town on the 31st of December. By another curious usage, a large proportion of these marriages are not registered until January, making that appear a favourite month for marriage, which it is not.





THE WAR IN AMERICA.—OCCUPATION OF CONFEDERATE FORTS BY THE FEDERALS AT RICHMOND. (See page 723.)



THE WAR IN AMERICA.—DESERTED WORKS AND FORTIFICATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND. (See page 723.)

ULYSSES DERIDING POLYPHEMUS. (From a painting by Turner. See page 725.)



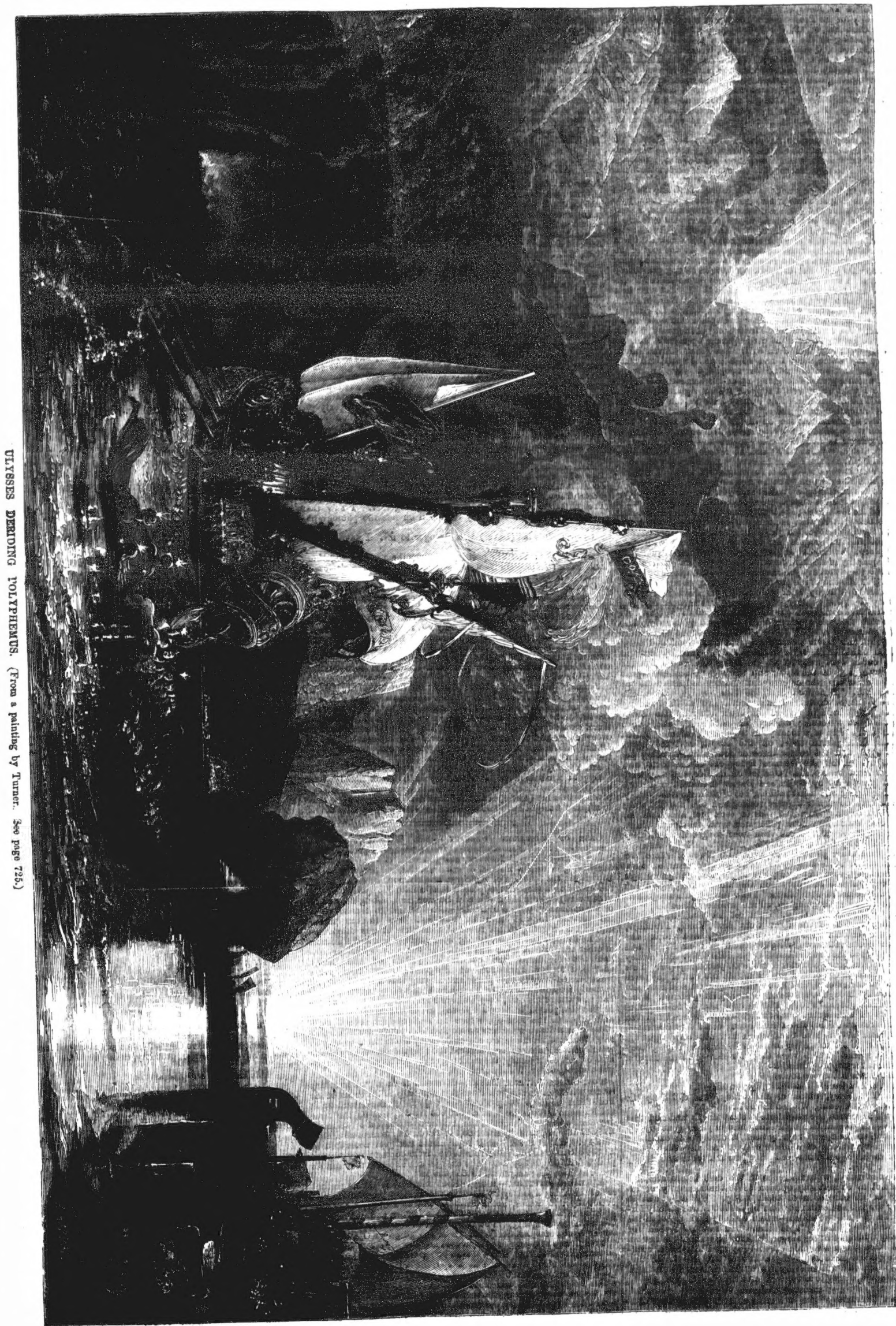




See page 723.)



See page 723.)



ULISSES DERIDING POLYPHEMUS. (From a painting by Turner. See page 723.)











## SKETCHES IN ALGIERE.

The visit of the Emperor of the French to Algiers affords us an opportunity of giving a series of sketches of the manners and customs of the Algerians.

It is very puzzling at first to seize upon the idea of Algiers as an artistic whole. The basis of the population is Arab, the Turks, always a despotic minority, having almost disappeared; the children of the desert show in great preponderance, stalking along in their floating white garments, out of which their bare legs protrude, of a dusty red colour, and tipped with slippers, which it is a marvel how they retain upon their feet. Their heads being also enveloped in drapery, they bear, seen from behind, a great resemblance to old women; but seen in front, the long white folds and dark majestic faces seem to have walked straight out of the Book of Job. The features of the country are, of course, wholly African, except in the planting of small trees along the roads, after the manner of the Paris Boulevards. The hills all round the town are covered with the blue spikes of the aloe, with its tall flower stem; the queer twisted cactus, chiefly a variety which bears thick prickly leaves, battleship-shaped; here and there a palm or a banana, and wild flowering yellow jasmine. All these things are essentially of another phase of nature, of another poetical literature, than ours. The cypresses tower up into the rose-coloured skies of evening; and the massive Moorish houses, with rooms all looking into interior courts, and little slits on the outside, peep out from among the olives in picturesque seclusion.

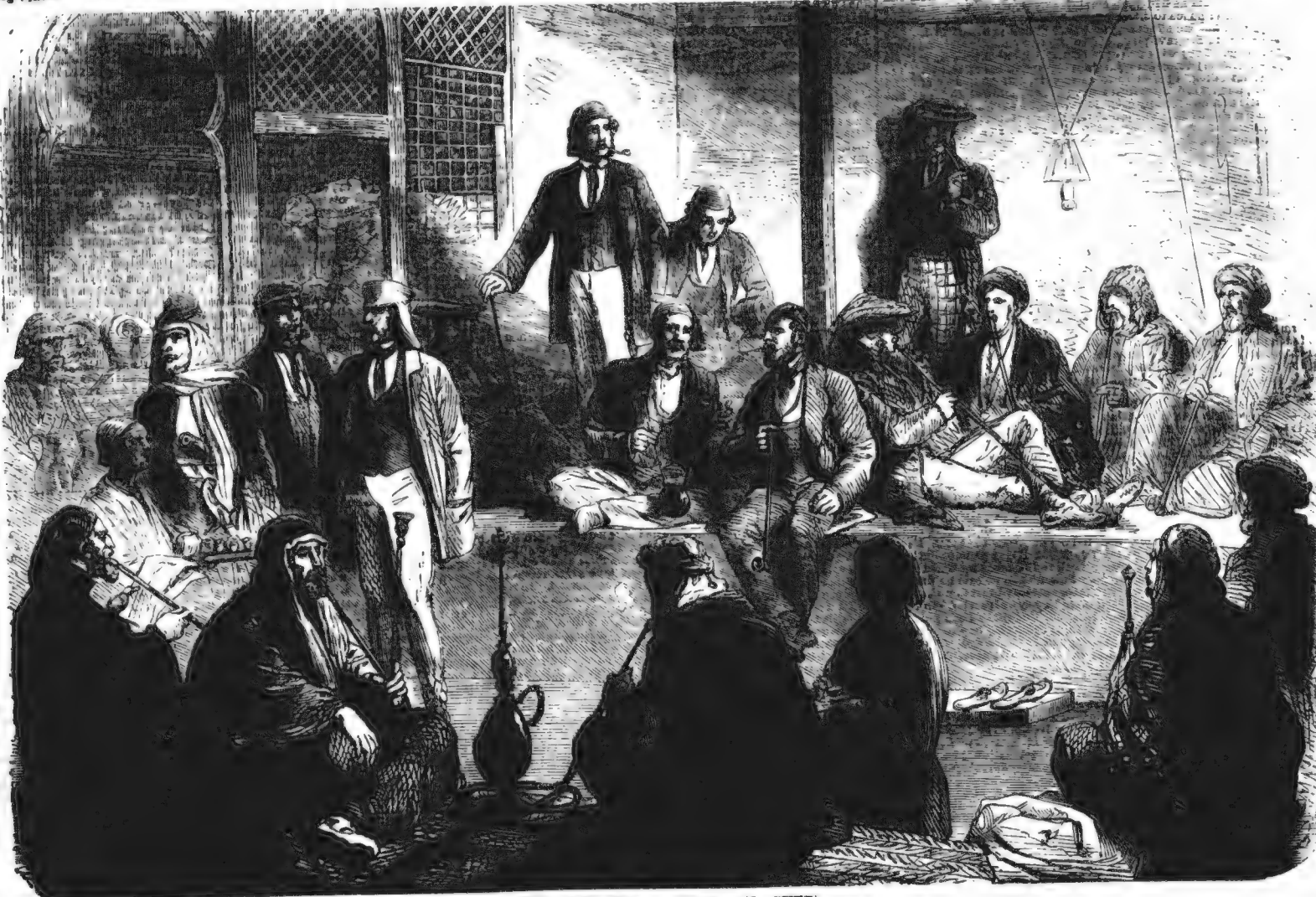
The most curious walk is full of intense interest. One sees representatives of every nation and every costume—Arabs, Moors, Kabyles, Jews, Negroes, French, English, Maltese, Italians; Spaniards in black velvet hats, French bonnets with children; the elaborately-attired Parisienne, with petticoats sticking out like a balloon, velvet cloak, and little bonnet with feathers, going off to mass, with her purple-velvet Prayer-book studded with gold stars; and the ghost-like white women prowling about, with only a tiny scrap of their withered faces to be seen. We give a sketch of a little Moorish child sitting on a door-step; and a group of Arabs playing at draughts. Look at the sublime gravity with which these children of the desert amuse themselves, and the repose of the looker-on. The draught-board used here is all of one colour, and the squares are marked by depressions on the surface. One army of counters are flat and round, like ours; the others stand up like chess pawns. They play with great rapidity, snapping up the enemy with amazing vehemence; but the game is somewhat different to that we play, as they are not obliged to "take," and there is consequently no "huffing." The long white garment, which sticks up in a peaked cap over the head, is the universal bonnet. It is all in one piece, and falls down to meet the full-bagged trousers, out of which come the bare legs, which disappear from sight when their owners are sitting, as in the woodcut, where, as will be seen, they are sitting like tailors on a shop-board.



A MOORISH CHILD.



ARAB DRAUGHT PLAYERS.



INTERIOR OF A CAFE AT SUEZ.

## INTERIOR OF A CAFE AT SUEZ

THE near approach to the completion of the Suez Canal has attracted a more than usually large company of visitors to Egypt. The cafes are filled with foreigners of all nations, who mingle among the Arabs as they smoke their *chibouques*, sip their coffee, and sit listening to the writings of some Eastern poet. We give below a faithful sketch of the interior of one of these cafes at the present time.

PROPOSED VISIT OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA TO ENGLAND.—We believe we are correct in stating that two houses have been taken at Bonchurch for the Empress of Austria, who is ordered to the Isle of Wight for health's sake.—*Ventnor Times*.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the under-mentioned midshipmen and seamen of the royal navy, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval on account of the gallantry displayed by them during the operations in the Straits of Simono Beki, Japan, as recorded against their names, viz.:—Mr. Duncan Gordon Boyes, midshipman of her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, and Thomas Pride, captain of the afterguard of her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*; date of acts of bravery, September 6, 1864. For the conspicuous gallantry which, according to the testimony of Captain Alexander, O.B., at that time flag captain to Vice-Admiral Sir Augustus Kuper, K.C.B., Mr. Boyes displayed on the occasion of the capture of the enemy's stockade. He carried a colour with the leading company, kept it in advance of all, in the face of the thickest fire, his colour-sergeants having fallen, one mortally, the other dangerously wounded, and he was only detained from proceeding yet further by the orders of his superior officer. The colour he carried was six times pierced by the enemy's bullets. Thomas Pride, captain of the after-guard, the survivor of the two colour-sergeants who supported Mr. Boyes in the

gallant rush, made in advance of the attack, is also recommended for the Victoria Cross for his conduct on this occasion. William Seeley, ordinary seaman, of her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*; date of act of bravery, Sept. 6, 1864.—For the intelligence and daring which, according to the testimony of Lieutenant Edwards, commanding the third company, he exhibited in ascertaining the enemy's position, and for continuing to retain his position in front, during the advance, after he had been wounded in the arm.—*Gazette*.

A NOVEL MOUSE TRAP.—On Wednesday last, a little boy, while in school at Langdale, complained that he felt something moving inside his jacket. Search having been made, three mice were taken out alive. It is supposed that the mice, attracted by the remains of the little fellow's dinner, had during the night made their way into the jacket, but could find no way of egress. The boy had worn the jacket several hours before the mice were discovered.—*Westmoreland Gazette*.

## DEATH OF THE CZAREWITZ.

A DESPATCH from Nicos announces the death of the Czarewitsch in that city, on Monday morning. The deceased prince, who was only twenty-two years old, was heir to the throne of All the Russias. He was greatly beloved by his family, and all who were intimate with him, and the affliction of the royal family of Russia, and of the Princess Dagmar, to whom the deceased prince was betrothed, will meet universal sympathy.

The latest intelligence from Nicos by letter states that up to Monday week no one dreamed of any danger, and even the medical attendants of the grand duke did not suspect the critical condition of their patient. When the danger became imminent the news fell upon the Russians sojournng there like a clap of thunder. It would be impossible to depict the fear and grief which was felt, the misfortune impending was so great that it appeared to be impossible. Prayers for his imperial highness were immediately ordered at the Greek church, and, almost without exception, the Russians attended and prayed fervently for the re-establishment of the health of one so precious to them. Telegrams were immediately sent to the Emperor, and a vessel was despatched to Leghorn to bring back the Grand Duchess Marie, who was then at Florence.

The betrothal of the Grand Duke to the Princess Dagmar, the second daughter of the King and Queen of Denmark, and sister of the Princess of Wales, took place in October last, at Copenhagen, during the visit which the Prince and Princess of Wales were then paying to the Danish Court, and was afterwards ratified by a decree of the Emperor of Russia, in accordance with a law established by Alexander I. His Majesty also testified his approval of the choice which his son had made by forwarding to the princess a necklace of pearls and diamonds of immense value, and accompanied the imperial gift with an autograph letter of a most flattering character. This projected marriage was unquestionably one of affection, and the Danish people hoped that better days were in store for their country, as they cherished the hope that political events of great importance to them would arise from the alliance. How deeply they also must feel the blow that has fallen upon them can thus easily be imagined.

Having been born in September, 1843, the Czarewitsch was only twenty-one years of age, though he came of age at the end of his sixteenth year, in accordance with an ancient law of Russia. In person he was of slight, and even delicate, frame, taller somewhat than our Prince of Wales, but without that

## Literature.

## BLACK BET'S PROPHECY.

THERE lived on the estate of a gentleman named years ago, when slavery was more widely spread than now, and a few old and attached negroes were to be found in States from which it had been quite banished, an aged woman who rejoiced in the cognomen of Black Bet. How old was no one knew, but certainly no one remembered her younger than she did at that time. When asked her name on the subject, she always answered the "s'posed a t'ole," and she was wrinkled and shrivelled enough to be a veritable mummy.

In addition to extreme age, Black Bet was distinguished by, and as she walked bent almost double, strangely in her gait. Therefore, it is no wonder believed when she saw fit to declare herself a friend of majesty, and to pretend to mighty endowments as "known things," and the general feeling toward her mingled fear and detestation, even amongst respectable families. Her master's family alone scoffed at the Bet being anything more than a half-crazed old negro, one of their number felt a singular terror and awe of the old creature. This was the eldest and fairest of the singular beauty though of very delicate constitution.

While others made merry over Black Bet's prophecies, she caused, she shrank from her presence, and said that she would rather meet a spectre than Black Bet.

It is probable that the old woman knew this, for she never none of the affection she appeared to bestow upon, and often nodded and muttered as she saw her, in a

lately to awaken terror in one so easily alarmed. Instead of wearing off as she grew older, this feeling increased to a most painful extent, until at length it was a monomania. On all other subjects she was sensible and degree, but in this she exercised no control; and to plead daily with her father to send Black Bet away, so that she might never see her.

Mr. Loire was, however, a just and kind-hearted deformed slave would have died of grief had she been the little cabin in which she had lived so many years as he was to his daughter, he refused to gratify her, and always answered, "Victorine, the old creature is a century. Death will soon free you from her unwelcome presence. You should exercise more Christian charity."

Despite this rebuke, the young lady persisted in her until at last, receiving an almost angry answer, she







## Varieties.

**A DECIDED FOOL.**—That man is a fool who, when asked for his candid opinion, gives it. WHY are clouds like coachmen?—Because they hold the reins.

"Mr. lad," said a lady to a boy carrying newspapers, "are you the mail-boy?"—"You doesn't think I'm a female boy, do ye?"

**WHY IS A SCANDAL LIKE A BABY?**—Because the more crying it is, the more its belongings try to hush it.—*The Owl.*

**A TALLEYHANDISM.**—The worst form of terrorism is he who borrows with the intention of repaying, for you know he intends to borrow again.

An Irish guide told Dr. James Johnson, who wished for a reason why he was always of the feminine gender, that "May be it was because she always had the last word."

**IT IS A FACT.**—The young ladies in Vermont, it is said, still continue to kiss the lips of young temperance men, to see whether they have been tampering with toddy.

A MAN in Hampshire had the misfortune recently to lose his wife. Over the grave he caused a stone to be placed, on which, in the depth of his grief, he had ordered to be inscribed—"Tears cannot restore her, therefore I weep."

**A BULL.**—A person said, "Suppose it should happen that an aeronaut should be carried away in his balloon so far from hence as to have to descend on some uninhabited island—how it would surprise the natives."

"THERE is no truth in men," said a lady in company; "they are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones."—"In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe that all men are liars?"

**A GENTLEMAN**, of the name of Pepper, had been several times thrown from a spirited horse, and was relating the circumstance to a friend, and at the same time observing that he had never given his horse a name. "I think," replied his friend, "you should call him Peppercorner."

**A GRAMMATICAL CHARACTER.**—A worthy minister, noted for his wit, on being asked what kind of a person the wife of Mr. Smith was, replied, "I will give you her grammatical character. She is a noun substantive—seen, felt, and heard."

**A COLOURED SERVANT**, sweeping out a hotel boarder's room, found a sixpence, which he carried to his owner. "You may keep it for your honesty," said he. Shortly after the boarder missed his gold pencil-case, and inquired of the servant if he had seen it. "Yes, sir," was the reply, "and what did you do with it?" "Kept it for my honesty, sir,"—*American Paper.*

**THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.**—It is a part of the policy of match-making mammae never to consider the education of their unmarried daughters complete, whatever may be the age or the accomplishments which they have attained; for they appear to regard the matrimonial state simply in the light of an establishment for young ladies!

**A PARDONABLE MISTAKE.**—A butcher of some eminence was in company with several ladies at a game of whist, where, having lost two or three rubbers, one of the ladies, addressing him, asked, "Pray, sir, what are the stakes now?" To which, ever mindful of his occupation, he immediately replied, "Madam, the best ramp I cannot sell lower than twopenny-halfpenny a pound."

An elderly maiden lady, an inmate of a country house, at which Sheridan was passing a few days, expressed an inclination to take a stroll with him; but he excused himself on account of the badness of the weather. Shortly afterwards, she met him seeking out alone. "So, Mr. Sheridan," said she, "it has cleared up."—"Yes, madam," was the reply; "it certainly has cleared up enough for me, but not enough for two," and off he went.

An Irishman named Dillon, who was guillotined during the French revolution, was conveyed to the place of execution with two females. The executioner laid his hand upon the shoulder of one of the female victims, and motioned to the steps leading to the scaffold. She shrank from his touch, and turning to Dillon, said, "Oh, Mr. Dillon, will you go first?"—"Anything to oblige a lady," said the elegant and courteous Dillon, with his usual captivating smile, and ascended the scaffold.

**POPULAR DEFINITIONS.**—What is fashion? Dinner at midnight, and headaches in the morning.—What is wit? That peculiar kind of talk that leads to pulled noses and broken heads.—What is joy? To count your money, and find it over-run a hundred pounds.—What is knowledge? To be away from home when people come to borrow books and umbrellas.—What is contentment? To sit in the house, and see others stuck in the mud.—What is ambition? A desire to become possessed of a wooden leg and half an eyebrow.

**MR. AND MY DOG.**—"Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this office till the boat starts; I'm afraid somebody will steal him."—"You can't do it," said the clerk; "take him out."—"Well, stranger, that is cruel; but you are both disappointed alike, and he's kinder company for you." "Take him out!" roared the clerk. "Well, stranger, I don't think you're honest, and you want watching. Here Dragon!" he said to his dog, "sit down here, and watch that fellow sharp!" and, turning on his heel, said, "Put him out, stranger, if he's troublesome." The dog lay there till the boat started, watching and growling at every movement of the clerk, who gave him the better part of the office.

**A MIRACULOUS SPOILT.**—There is a statue on one of the bridges at Naples which is supposed to be endowed with miraculous powers. A few days ago this miraculous worker was the cause of a great commotion. As the peasants were going to market early in the morning, they saw, to their horror, that one of the statue's arms was broken off and lay shattered on the bridge. Loud cries of alarm were raised, which were soon increased by the report that the broken limb was bleeding.

## The Court.

Her Majesty the Queen, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, and the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, attended Divine service on Sunday morning at Osborne. The Rev G. Protheroe performed the service. Her Royal Highness the Princess Beatrice attended the service at Whittingham Church.

The Duke of Cambridge will accompany the Prince of Wales in his trip to Dublin to open the International Exhibition. It is arranged that a grand review will take place during the stay of the royal visitors.

## A REMARKABLE DREAM.

THE legal proceedings which lately took place in the Sheriff Court of Clackmannanshire with regard to the violation of a grave in the churchyard at Alloa, and the unwarrantable exhumation of the body of James Quin, had their origin, it is stated, in a remarkable dream of the mother of the deceased. Young Quin died in September, 1863, and was buried in a lair in the churchyard, which was purchased by his father from William Donaldson, the kirk treasurer, at being agreed that the price was to be paid by instalments. About six months afterwards Robert Blair, the sexton or gravedigger, took upon himself (without the authority, it would appear, of Donaldson) to sell the same lair to another person, and to inter therein a relative of the new purchaser, without, however, at that time exhuming the body of Quin, the former tenant. Some considerable time after this the mother of Quin, being desirous of erecting a headstone on the grave of her son, made some inquiries with that view, in the course of which she heard something of another person having been buried by Blair's nephew to a younger son of hers on their way from the Sunday school. But the gravedigger denied the truth of this story, and managed to pacify her. Feeling, however, that he had got into a scrape by the lair having been resold, he some weeks after Mrs. Quin had interrogated him on the subject, dug up the body of her son during the night of Thursday, the 23rd of March last, and re-interred it in other ground. Now, on that very Thursday night, as sworn to by Mrs. Quin at the trial, she had this remarkable dream:—She dreamt that her boy stood in his night-gown at her bed-side, and said to her, "Oh, mother, put me back to my own bed." She then awoke her husband, and, forgetting in her half-dreaming state that her son was dead, said to him, "Jimmy is out of his bed, put him back into it," after which she fell asleep, and again had the same dream. A third time during the same night she dreamt that her son was standing beside her bed; but on this occasion, remembering that he was dead, the figure of the gravedigger was mixed up with that of the boy, and he appeared to be moving his spade into the body. A warning in great measure, she feeling certain that her boy had been taken out of his grave, she went to the gravedigger and vehemently accused him of having dug up the body, which, after some prevarication, he at last admitted. Hence arose the action of damages against Donaldson, the kirk treasurer, and Blair, the gravedigger, which being remitted to £12, was brought to the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff, after a long proof, absconded Donaldson, and found Blair liable in damages, which, the parties not having settled the same (extrajudicially), have been since assessed at £5.—*Scotsman.*

**MRS. MANNING'S PRECOCITY.**—We are informed that some months since General Seymour, ranger of Windsor-park, sent for Mr. Frank Buckland, by her Majesty's command, to ask that accomplished breeder of fish to superintend the laying down of ova in the royal demesne. Mr. Buckland has accordingly had a number of boxes containing the eggs of several thousands of the great lake trout, &c., placed in the waters of Windsor-park, under the care of Mr. Menzies, and he hopes are long to breed salmon in these waters, whence they will be turned into the Thames.

**A PRIME MINISTER IN TROUBLE.**—A letter from Bonham of the 12th March says:—"Madagascar has just passed through a crisis the issue of which permits the hope of a favourable arrangement of the pending difficulties. The former prime minister, who was animated with such a deep hatred of Europeans, had endeavoured to recover his position but failed. He was degraded and removed on the 25th February to Port Abontouta with ten of his slaves and one wife only. His other wives, thirty in number, all young and handsome, had been married to thirty rising officers between whom the minister's immense wealth was divided. Being thus deprived of his property and honours his return to power was thought to be impossible. His successor is better disposed towards Europeans, and there are hopes of arriving at an arrangement with him."

**SUDDEN DEATH OF A SPANISH MINISTER.**—A Madrid letter gives the following details of the sudden death of M. Gallano, Minister of Public Works:—"On the morning of his decease he was in excellent health, and in better spirits than usual. He was leaving his residence to attend a council of ministers, and was about to enter his carriage when one of his oldest friends, the relative of a young man who had been killed in the riot on the previous evening, approached him, and cried out, 'You are a murderer. By dismissing an honourable old man from his post you have caused an effusion of blood; my relation has been killed, and his wife is out of her mind.' Some of the bystanders, attracted by this manifestation, joined in the scene, and called out, 'Yes, yes; he is a murderer.' M. Gallano entered his carriage quite overwhelmed at this manifestation, and is said to have exclaimed from time to time, 'I will have no more bayonets; let the soldiers be sent away.' The emotion produced by this scene was so great as to lead to the attack which caused his death. After being taken ill, the only words he was heard to utter were, 'The 11th of March,' being the date of the day on which he had proposed in the council of ministers to remove the rector of the university."

**SUMMER IN QUEENSLAND.**—The North Australian of the 16th of February says:—"We have all been complaining of the excessive heat during the present season in Brisbane. It may, however, be a comfort to some among us to know that other people have been worse off than ourselves. A friend from Condamine informs us that during last month the thermometer never fell under 104 deg. Fahrenheit for a whole week, and on several occasions rose to 108 deg." The comet was visible every evening immediately after sunset, and was increasing in apparent size.

**THE HEALTH OF THE HON. MRS. YALVERTON.**—It is with deep regret we state that this ill-fated lady is in a highly dangerous state of health. It was hoped several days ago that she had seen the worst, and beyond all doubt she was giving evidence of an improvement; but on Thursday last, however, the fever returned, and since then she has been very much worse. Last night the gravest apprehensions were felt by those in attendance upon her.—*Calcutta Mercury.*

**STOPPING A TRAIN.**—The Cincinnati Inquirer states that on the evening of the 30th ult. a passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was brought to a stand a few miles from Cumberland, in consequence of guerrillas having removed two of the rails. There were some two hundred passengers, none of whom seemed to have been seriously hurt by the sudden stoppage; but about a hundred guerrillas immediately made their appearance, and relieved them of some \$0,000 dollars in money, besides watches and rings, not to mention an exchange of hats and overcoats. Some military officers in the cars were required to surrender. The train was fired, with the exception of one car left for the shelter of the ladies, the night being wet. The fire, however, was soon extinguished, and a train procured from Cumberland.

"Welling, honey," said the negress. These she spoke. "I will not have my fortune told." The words were inoffensive, but her dislike of Black Bet was so strong, that it influenced her tone and manner. The negress understood it, and in a moment all that was evil within her was fanned into a blaze. She arose, clutching the silver in her apron, and leaning on her crutch stick, stood muttering and moaning. One pretty cousin of the group saw the rising storm, and strove to avert it.

"Of course she don't want her fortune told," she cried. "She's to be married in a week."

At that Black Bet spoke out. "Married in a week!" she cried; "no, no! I'll tell your fortune whether you will or no, Miss Victorine. You'll be buried afore you're married! You'll neber hab de chance to dribe Massa Deane's ole niggers out like you wanted to dribe ole Bet! No! Black Bet knows t'ings, an' she says you'll neber be married—neber, neber!"

So saying, she hobbled away, muttering and moaning, and leaving a whole group in consternation, for Victorine had fainted in her mother's arms.

When she recovered, it was only to weep wildly, and to declare that she felt Black Bet had uttered her doom, and that something terrible would separate Herbert and herself for ever.

"He will die!" she said; "I shall lose him, and her prophecy will be fulfilled; for if Herbert Deane dies, I will never wed living man."

It was vain to reason, vain to laugh. From that moment Victorine was the prey to settled melancholy. And as days passed on, and no news reached them, the feeling increased, infecting the whole household; so that surprise was even greater than joy when a letter from Herbert reached his betrothed, containing the glad tidings that his aged relative was recovering, and that he would be with them early on Christmas Eve. Victorine kissed the letter a hundred times, and hid it in her bosom; still she was not at rest.

Two days before Christmas a heavy rain set in. It poured all day, melting the high-piled snow, and making the ground moist as in early spring. Before night not a vestige of the white carpet remained, and long after the sun went down the torrents fell unrelentingly. By the next morning the sky was bright again; but the river hard by, which Herbert must cross on his way to his bride's home, was fearfully swollen; so that the ford was impassable, and the bridge quite washed away. There was, however, another bridge miles further up; and as additional guests arrived that day, one and all told the same story: Those on the other side had warned them, and they had come by the upper bridge.

Herbert, of course, would do the same. He was familiar with the place, and would receive the same warning. Ordinary common sense would teach any one the condition of the ford and bridge. All agreed to this but Victorine; her anxiety amounted to frenzy. Black Bet's prophecy had preyed upon her mind, and nothing could dislodge her of the idea that by some means her lover would perish before the hour which was to make them one. Vainly messages were sent to those on either side of the river, to keep watch for the young traveller—vain all the promises received in return; Victorine could not cast aside her fears, but paced the floor with so anxious a countenance that her mother trembled for her reason.

Later in the day she yielded to persuasion, and retired to lie down, as was supposed; but at dinner time she was nowhere to be found.

Inquiries, however, proved that old Oato, who had charge of the stables, had saddled her black horse an hour before, and that she told him she intended to ride to meet Mr. Deane.

They disd without her, not alarmed, for she was accustomed to riding alone, and the river was so far distant that she could not be expected to return for some hours. But as the afternoon drew to a close, they grew grave, and watched the bleak road with earnest eyes.

Not until the sun sank below the horizon, however, did they hear the tramp of horses' hoofs in the distance, and, running to the porch, saw one mounted figure, only one, approaching.

"It is Victorine," said the mother.

"No," replied the father, "it is a man."

Almost before the words had left his lips, the whole party had recognized Herbert Deane.

He rode towards them, flushed with his long ride and his bright anticipations, and halted astonished when the inquiry, uttered by a chorus of voices, reached his ears, "Have you seen Victorine? She went to meet you."

"Where? When?"

"Early this afternoon, at the lower bridge."

"No man in his senses would attempt the lower bridge or the ford," he answered. "It is too late for her to be out alone—I must go and find her."

And, without dismounting, he rode away, laughing over his shoulder—as happy a bridegroom as ever the moon shone upon.

But those upon the porch saw Black Bet totter out and stand by the gate, malevolently gazing after him, and it seemed to them an omen of evil.

Herbert rode away gaily, fast and furious over the wintry fields, through the bare orchards, and down the long, bleak road. When he reached the river it was quite dark.

He looked about him. No graceful form rode to meet him. At first he thought no living being was in sight; but when, riding farther on, he looked upon the spot where the bridge should have been, he saw only some broken planks, and on the bank a little group of kneeling men.

He came closer. At the sound of the cry he uttered they looked up, and one of them exclaimed, in a horror-stricken voice, "It's Mr. Deane! Keep him back, for heaven's sake!"

And staggering with horror, the lover leaped from his horse, and despite their efforts to prevent him, looked upon the form lying in their midst.

Victorine, with wet black hair about her like a veil, and her dead eyes wide open, as they had been when they drew her from the water!

Bereft of judgment by the terror Bet's prophecy had left within her mind, she had ridden to the bridge to warn her lover of his danger, and trusting, probably, to her light weight, had attempted to cross.

Either that, or the horse had grown restive and taken to the bridge of his own will. They never knew positively. But, in any case, it was all the same. Black Bet's malicious prophecy had fulfilled itself. Victorine Loire would never be a bride on earth, for Death had claimed her!

A requisition is being got up at Chester to ask Mr. Gladstone, jun., the son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to succeed Mr. Humberston.

**ELECTRIC ANTIMONY AND PAINLESS.**—We recommend our readers who require any Electrical, Galvanic, Chemical and other apparatus to apply to W. Faulkner, operative chemist, 40, Endell-street, Long Acre, W.C., on sample sale at the Bazaar. The newly invented Magneto-Electric Cell, which requires neither acid nor battery, and is both useful for amusements, and particularly recommended in all cases of disease where Galvanism is useful, is sold at 5s. to 5s. 6d. It is very portable and is fitted in a neat mahogany case. Other Cells with Battery and Hand-crank, complete from 17s. 6d. to 30s. The Sun Light or Magnesium Wire, manufactured by W. Faulkner, possesses unusual brilliancy. It is sold at 2d. and 3d. per foot, sent free by post on receipt of a stamped envelope. A large assortment of second-hand Camera Lenses, Magic Lanterns, and Electrical Apparatus and Batteries of every description. The greatest novelty of the day is the Centrifugal Steam Engine, made of glass. It is prettily fitted up as an ornament, it is fitted with perfume or water, and heat being applied, it works with great rapidity, and diffuses its perfume in any place, price 2s. 6d. or packed 3s. 6d.—(Advertisement.)



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 Dressing for the Party (Poem).  
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